

Locally, he uses the diachylon ointment of Hebra as follows:

|   |                       |   |   |   |   |            |
|---|-----------------------|---|---|---|---|------------|
| R | Olei olivarum optimi, | - | - | - | - | xxv        |
|   | Plumbi oxidi,         | - | - | - | - | xxij, xxvj |
|   | Olei lavaoduli,       | - | - | - | - | xxij       |

M. Add the oil to two pounds of water and heat it with constant stirring; the litharge is to be slowly sifted in, while it is well stirred to, fresh water being added as required. The ointment is to be stirred until cold, and the oil of lavender then added. In winter a slightly larger quantity of oil is required to make a soft ointment.

Spread the ointment upon the wooly side of lint, very thickly—even a quarter of an inch—and completely envelop the end of the finger; generally, it is best to renew it twice a day and, if there is no discharge fresh ointment may be spread upon the same dressing. The affected part should not be washed, nor the ointment scraped off. Suppuration commonly takes place, but it either breaks forth itself or may be evacuated from under the epidermis by a little prick. The pain is almost entirely allayed and the inflammation greatly diminished.—*Jour. Am. Med. Assn.*, July 30, 1887.

#### GENITO-URINARY ORGANS.

I. **Horny Growths of the Penis.** By JOHN H. BRINTON M.D. (Philadelphia) and J. F. BALDWIN, M.D. (Columbus, O.). The first paper precedes a review of all the reported cases, which the writer could collect, by a report of a horn one and seven-eighths inches long and one and three-eighths inches in circumference at its base, which sprang from the base of the glans penis of a man æt. 62 and had existed for four years. A plate of horny tissue, varying in width from three-quarters of an inch to an inch, encircled the end of the glans, covering and destroying the frenum and its attachment, surrounding the meatus and narrowing it to a pin's point; through this narrow opening, impervious to any instrument, the urine escaped slowly drop by drop. The glans was amputated and microscopical examination of the growth showed it to be horny in character. The second paper quotes one additional recorded case and reports one new one which occurred in a boy, æt. 19, upon whose glans a horn an inch long

had developed ; this horn was removed, but recurred and nine months later was again removed and the site thoroughly cauterized with nitrate of silver, which obviated further reappearance. In both cases the growth first appeared as a soft wart.—*Med. News*, Aug. 6, 1887 and Oct. 15, 1887.

JAMES E. PILCHER (U. S. Army).

**II. Melanosarcoma of the Penis.** By DR. GEORG FISCHER (Hannover). The author records a very rare case of melano-sarcoma of the penis (primary) occurring in a laborer 53 years old. The patient never suffered from venereal disease. The growth began as a small, dark blue, isolated spot on the left side of the glans penis 9 months before Dr. Fischer saw the patient. Then there was distortion of the stream of urine, the spots enlarged, and glandular swellings appeared in the inguinal region. Penis when seen by author was slightly curved upward in its anterior portion—there was paraphimosis. Glans and prepuce indurated on the glans penis above and below as far as the center of the organ dark blue discolorations of varying size. Around the urethral opening and under surface of the penis there were small nodules the size of a pea projecting from the surface ; no ulceration except at the meatus the mucous membrane was eroded and bled easily on pressure. Large inguinal glands in both groins, the size of a hen's egg. Urine dark, but no pigment present. Amputation by circular method with knife 3 cm. from symphysis. Extirpation of inguinal glands. The right vena cruralis and left saphena magna on account of their connection with glandular growths were wounded, but after easily ligated. Patient seven months subsequent to above developed a recurrence of growth in the pelvis.

Examination of the penis by Prof. Orth showed the urethra to have been the seat of a growth black in color and involving all the tissues of the urethra in their whole circumference at its anterior portion being found in scattered patches in the posterior part of the urethra. The above nodules also were all sarcomatous in nature. The cells were round, spindle, star-shaped, containing pigment, but the number of cells free from pigment was greater than that containing pigment. The fact that the urine contained no pigment may be attributed to the